

BOROUGH OF WHITEHAVEN



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH**

FOR THE YEAR 1966

AND REPORT OF THE

**CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR**

BOROUGH OF WHITEHAVEN
HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

1966 - 67

Chairman Alderman J. Walsh, M.B.E.

Vice-Chairman Alderman W. Denvir

Members :

THE MAYOR (Councillor John Welch)

Aldermen J. Blamire, W. E. Knipe

Councillors J. Boylan, A. G. Daugherty, J. McMean
and A. Scriven

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

J. N. Dobson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., (Dec'd. Oct., 1966)

Chief Public Health Inspector :

A. A. Beldon, C.R.S.I.

Additional Health Inspectors :

P. Eldon, C.R.S.I. A. Foster, C.R.S.I.

Clerk : Miss I. Davidson

Clerk-Typist : Miss G. Banks

Ter..

Flatt Walks Clinic,

Whitehaven 3821.

Whitehaven.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1966. The report is presented in accordance with Circular 1/65 of the Ministry of Health. The statistical tables have been prepared along the usual lines and give some comparison to figures of previous years.

The first part of the report shows the vital statistics of the area, whilst the second part shows the work of the Public Health Department.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

S. Smith, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

SECTION A.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

1.—General Statistics

Area of Borough in acres	...	...	...	...	4,315
Population (Registrar-General's estimate, mid-year, 1966)	...	...	...	...	27,130
Population, Census 1961	...	...	...	...	27,566
Persons per acre	...	...	...	...	6.2
Number of inhabited houses, 1966-67, according to rate books	...	...	...	...	8,167
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1967	...	...	...	...	£1,003,050
Estimated Product of a Penny rate, 1967-68	...	...	...	...	£3,931

VITAL STATISTICS

(a) Number of legitimate live births	...	417	
Number of illegitimate live births	...	26	(5.8%)
Total live births	...	<u>443</u>	
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of population	...	...	16.3
Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 of population	...	...	15.1
(b) Number of legitimate still births	...	...	4
Number of illegitimate still births	...	...	—
Total still births	...	...	<u>4</u>
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	8.9

DEATHS

(a) Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)		
Legitimate infants	...	10
Illegitimate infants	...	—
Total infant deaths	...	<u>10</u>
Infantile Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	...	22.6
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	23.9
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	Nil

(b) Neo-Natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	11.2
(c) Early Neo-Natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	8.03
(d) Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under one week per 1,000 total live and still births)	17.9
(e) Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	Nil
(f) Deaths at all ages	284
Crude death rate per 1,000 of population	10.4
Adjusted death rate per 1,000 of population	13.1

Statistics for the Borough are shown in relation to those of the County and England and Wales in Table 1.

TABLE 1.
Comparative Statistics

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
Whitehaven Borough	18.9	10.4	22.6
Cumberland (Administrative County)	16.3	12.3	21.0
England and Wales	17.7	11.7	19.0

Table 1 shows only crude rates; corrected rates are given in the subsequent tables.

TABLE 2.
Birth Rates

Year	Number of Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 of population :	
		Whitehaven	England & Wales
1962	601	20.9	18.0
1963	500	16.9	18.2
1964	556	18.8	18.4
1965	515	17.6	18.1
1966	443	15.1	17.7

There were 72 fewer live births than in 1965, giving a Birth Rate of 15.1 per thousand population, which was 2.5 less than the figure for the previous year and 2.6 lower than the national rate which, in turn, was 0.4 down on the figure for 1965.

Table 3 shows death rates over the past five years.

TABLE 3.
Death Rates

Year	Number of Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 of population :	
		Whitehaven	England & Wales
1962	310	12.6	11.9
1963	280	12.7	12.2
1964	270	12.3	11.3
1965	298	14.3	11.5
1966	284	13.1	11.9

The number of deaths was 14 less than in the previous year, giving an adjusted death rate of 13.1 per thousand of population, as against 14.3 last year. The rate for England and Wales was 11.7, being 0.2 higher than in 1965.

There were no maternal deaths.

TABLE 4.
Infant Death Rate

Year	Number of Infant Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 live births :	
		Whitehaven	England & Wales
1962	15	25	22
1963	5	10	21
1964	11	20	20
1965	8	16	19
1966	10	14	19

In 1966, the number of infant deaths was 10, an increase of 2 compared with last year. The infant mortality rate was 14 per 1,000 live births as against 19 for England and Wales.

Five, or 50% of the deaths occurred in the neo-natal period, that is within the first month of life. The neo-natal mortality rate was 11.2 per 1,000 total live births, which was .5 less than the rate for 1965.

The perinatal mortality rate of 17.9 was 5.09 less than that of 1965.

Out of a total of 10 infant deaths for the Borough, congenital malformations accounted for 3, and prematurity for 3.

TABLE 5.

Deaths of Infants under 1 Year of Age

Cause of Death	Age in Weeks				Age in Months				Totals
	0—	1—	2—	3—	1—	3—	6—	9—	
Prematurity	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	—	3
Congenital malformations	...	...	1	—	—	1	1	—	3
Pneumonia	...	...	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Asphyxia due to inhalation of stomach content	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
				Under 1 month					Over 1 month
Total deaths	...	...	...	6					4
									10

Cancer Mortality

There were 61 deaths from cancer, the primary sites of the disease being shown in Table 6, while in Table 7 are given death rates for the Borough of England and Wales.

TABLE 6.
Deaths from Cancer

Location of Disease	Male	Female	Total
Stomach	7	4	11
Lung and Bronchus	10	1	11
Breast	—	6	6
Uterus	—	3	3
Other site	12	18	30
	29	32	61

There was an increase of 5 deaths from cancer over the figure for the previous year. Lung cancer showed a decrease of 1.

The mortality rate of 2.21 per 1,000 of population was 0.16 higher than the 1965 figure, while the rate for England and Wales of 2.35 rose by 0.02.

TABLE 7.
Cancer Death Rates

Year	Number of Deaths	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 of population :	
		Whitehaven	England & Wales
1962	38	1.38	2.18
1963	48	1.74	2.18
1964	53	1.92	2.21
1965	56	2.05	2.23
1966	61	2.21	2.25

TABLE 8.
CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1966

Registrar-General's Classification

					Males	Females
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	...	...			7	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	...				10	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	...	...			—	6
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	...	...			—	3
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms					12	18
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	...	...	...		1	1
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	2	—
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System				...	20	34
Coronary Disease, Angina	...	...	...		30	22
Hypertension with Heart Disease				...	—	6
Other Heart Disease	...	...	...		10	15
Other Circulatory Disease			...	...	3	9
Influenza	...	...	...	...	2	1
Pneumonia		...	...	...	4	6
Bronchitis		...	...	...	9	1
Other Disease of Respiratory System				...	1	—
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum				...	2	—
Nephritis and Neophrosis	...	...	...		—	1
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases				...	9	24
Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	...		—	1
All Other Accidents		...	...	...	4	4
Suicide	...	...	...	...	1	—
Total (all causes)					127	157

284

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

(a) Staff

There were no changes in staff during the year.

(b) Laboratory Facilities

Use is made of the bacteriological facilities at Whitehaven Hospital and of the Public Health Laboratory Service at the Cumberland Infirmary. Analytical services are provided by the Laboratory or by Public Analysts.

(c) Local Health Authority Services

Medical services provided under Part III of the National Health Service Act are the responsibility of the Cumberland County Council. Information about the provision of Home Nursing, Home Helps, Immunisation and other services is available at the office of the Area Medical Officer, Area Health Office, Flatt Walks, Whitehaven.

Type of Clinic	Flatt Walks	Mirehouse	Woodhouse
School Clinic	Wed. 10-11 a.m.		
Child Welfare	Tues. 2-4 p.m.	Mon. 2-4 p.m.	Wed. 2-4 p.m.
Ante-Natal	Fri. 2-4 p.m.	Wed. 2-4 p.m.	Mon. 2-4 p.m.
Dental	Daily 9-30 a.m.		

Attendance at the consultant and other special clinics at Flatt Walks is by appointment only. Sessions are held as follows: child guidance, speech therapy, hearing assessment and training, and chiropody.

The Junior Training Centre, Hensingham, has 75 places for sub-normal children, including 10 places in a special care unit for children who have severe or multiple disabilities.

(d) Hospital Services

The West Cumberland Hospital, as the district general hospital, provides a full range of specialist services and an emergency service at all times.

Whitehaven Hospital undertakes geriatric accommodation and provides geriatric day hospital care.

(e) **National Assistance Acts**

No enforcement action was taken during the year to secure proper care and attention for the elderly and chronic sick.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

A report by the Chief Public Health Inspector on the work of the year has been submitted and will be found at the end of this report.

SECTION D.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Notifications, other than those of tuberculosis, are shown in Table 9.

TABLE 9.

Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases

Disease	No. of Cases Notified				Died
Meningo-Meningitis	...	...	...	1	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	8	—
Measles	...	...	...	23	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	18	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	2	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	3	—
Para-typhoid	...	...	...	1	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	3	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	1	—

The figures show a marked decrease in measles over the year.

TUBERCULOSIS

Notifications in 1966 were received as follows :—

TABLE 10.

Tuberculosis Notifications

				Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total
Male	...	...		5	1	6
Female	...	...		4	1	5
Total	...	...	...	9	2	11

The number of new cases of tuberculosis notified during the year rose by 2 over the 1965 figure — all within the male respiratory group.

The incidence rates for the disease are given in Table 11.

TABLE 11.
Tuberculosis Incidence
Notifications per 100,000 of the Population

Year	Respiratory :		Non-Respiratory :	
	Whitehaven	England & Wales	Whitehaven	England & Wales
1959	60	57	—	7
1960	72	47	4	6
1961	48	45	15	6
1962	69	39	7	6
1963	29	36	4	6
1964	15	47	7	6
1965	26	42	7	6
1966	33	26	7	5

Mass X-ray Statistics

Table 12 portrays the picture of the work achieved by the Mass X-ray Unit. As from January, 1965, this Unit has been based at the West Cumberland Hospital and is open for five days in each week to cater for general practitioners' referrals as well as the general public — all of whom may attend at the stated times or without a prior appointment.

As will be seen from Table 12, of 5,511 persons X-rayed during the year, four new active cases of tuberculosis were discovered.

TABLE 12.
Mass X-ray Statistics

Year	Number X-rayed	New active cases discovered by X-ray	Notifications during year
1954	3,396	10	28
1955	3,961	18	37
1956	3,974	10	41
1957	2,900	2	28
1958	1,500	1	17
1959	2,785	3	16
1960	2,743	2	19
1961	2,517	4	13
1962	4,042	6	19
1963	1,972	—	8
1964	465	—	4
1965	3,886	8	7
1966	5,511	4	4
Total	39,652	68	241

B.C.G. Vaccination

Table 13 shows the situation in relation to B.C.G. vaccination in Whitehaven.

TABLE 13.

B.C.G. Vaccination

Year	No. of children eligible for test	No. and % age of parents consenting	Number tested	No. and % age Mantoux positive	No. given B.C.G.
1957	446	332(75%)	325	111(34%)	212
1958	547	409(75%)	382	129(34%)	251
1959	433	307(71%)	296	88(30%)	208
1960	549	446(81%)	428	91(21%)	315
1961	609	467(77%)	437	89(20%)	326
1962	558	438(79%)	414	69(17%)	294
1963	567	447(79%)	389	51(13%)	300
1964	1132	858(76%)	722	83(11%)	568
1965	602	488(81%)	450	89(20%)	292
1966	493	402(81%)	347	36(10%)	246

The readiness of parents to consent to the Mantoux test for their children, in the prescribed aged group, to discover whether or not they have been exposed to infection from tuberculosis, is shown by the rate of 81% in Table 13. This figure must, however, be further improved.

The percentage of children found who had evidence of some contact with and immunity to the infection (that is the Mantoux positive group), fell in 1966 to 10%.

REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR

Public Health Department,
53 Duke Street,
Whitehaven.

To the Medical Officer of Health,
WHITEHAVEN.

Sir,

I wish to submit my sixteenth Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1966.

The report is set out in a manner similar to that of previous years and no startling matters can be mentioned, the year being one of routine work and consolidation.

Housing, which has always been the most important single function, has fallen from this position with the end of Slum Clearance on any scale and other fields of work have been substituted. While many substandard houses exist little further progress can be made until the re-development schemes for the town centre emerge more clearly. So far as the numerous fit houses which merit improvements are concerned, it is again necessary to report failure to achieve much headway.

Food premises show a rising standard with the elimination of certain old type premises and the improvements carried out to larger establishments. Total meat inspection was carried out and water, milk and ice cream sampled.

Generally, standards have advanced and nowhere can any reduction be noticed, either in food premises or in working conditions in offices and shops.

SECTION A.

HOUSING.

NEW BUILDINGS : One hundred and thirty dwellinghouses were completed by the Corporation during the year and seventy-nine were under construction on 31st December, 1966.

Sixty-two dwellinghouses were completed by private builders and twelve were under construction on 31st December, 1966.

It is obvious that the past high building rate cannot be carried on indefinitely because (a) Slum Clearance is nearly completed and (b) general needs show an annual reduction as time goes on, and unless some novel development takes place to increase the town's housing need, building must stop.

DISPLACEMENTS : Twenty-three families were removed from unfit dwellings during the year and rehoused by the Corporation.

PROCEDURE : Six dwellings were closed following individual action under Housing Act 1957 (16). Fourteen were closed in confirmed Clearance Areas and three were closed which were owned by the Local Authority.

Six small Clearance Areas in the Hensingham area of Beck Bottom, Ribton Moorside and Main Street were dealt with and the inquiry was held by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in August. Confirmation of these orders was still awaited at the end of the year.

REPAIRS : The volume of repairs to dwellinghouses has been declining over the years as Slum Clearance proceeded and houses were demolished.

DEMOLITION : Large numbers of unfit dwellings had in the past been dealt with by Closing Orders and Undertakings, demolition not being practicable at the time. These cases are now being treated to Demolition Orders where possible and every effort made to clear derelict properties and have the sites tidied up.

IMPROVEMENTS : Once again it is regrettable to report that the improvement of private dwellings by Grant Aid has evoked such poor response from owners. In spite of encouragement and advice only 17 houses were improved and 17 applications received.

REDEVELOPMENT : Further improvements were carried out in the George Street Area by the erection of three storeyed flats and the Brackenthwaite Home, while in Strand Street further road improvements were completed by the Council's Engineering Department.

OVERCROWDING : While a number of houses are still occupied by more than one family (due to sons or daughters marrying) there is no statutory overcrowding.

RENT ACT, 1957 : No action was necessary under this Act during the year.

CARAVANS : The Corporation's Site at Woodhouse continues to be run down and only one van was on the Site on 31st December.

PUBLIC HOUSES : No systematic survey has been made since the last report. Licensed premises generally have been brought to a high standard by improvements carried out by the owners over the last ten years and the total number of premises in use has been greatly reduced by demolition of unsatisfactory structures. Numerous visits paid to premises during the year showed a satisfactory standard of hygiene with a very small number where improvements could be made.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963 :
The number of premises now registered under the Act is 273. Two hundred and sixty visits were made during the year. No fatal or serious accidents were reported.

The main defects in premises were found to be inadequate lighting; this is very difficult for occupiers to assess and only the use of instruments can show the true standards under which persons are employed, some surprising results being noted in rooms where the lighting appears to be fair. Poor standards of sanitary accommodation, lack of first aid equipment and temperature control were the next most common defects or omissions. It was noted that the larger shops and offices were aware of the obligations under this Act, but small private premises regarded the requirements as frivolous. This attitude is being corrected.

RECORD OF INSPECTIONS

Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Caravans	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Drainage works	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Drains tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Drains inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Disinfestations	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Fish Friers	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	293
Food Preparers	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	183
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Infectious Disease Inquiries	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Infectious Disease Fumigations	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Interviews with owners/occupiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	372
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Marine Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Market Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	...	196
Milk Shops and Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	260
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
Rag Flock Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Rent Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Repairs revisits	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	797
Swimming Baths	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Vermineous Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Vessels in harbour	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Water Samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	291
Total							<u>3.458</u>

REPAIRS

Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Chimney stack/flues repaired			...	...	...	...	4
Drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Drains repaired or renewed	...		...	...	...	...	19
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Eavesgutters repaired		...	...	...	...	...	24
External walls repaired		...	...	...	...	...	15
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Flushing cisterns repaired			...	...	...	...	11
Gullies repaired/renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Houses disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Houses fumigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Rain water pipes renewed	...		...	...	...	...	11
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
W.C. pans fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Wall and ceiling plaster renewed		...	...	...	...	...	19
Windows repaired/renewed			...	...	...	...	13
Total							245

SECTION B.

I. Food premises in the district numbered 208.

II(a) Premises registered under the Food and Drugs Act.

Ice cream (sale and storage)	...	74
Potted, pickled, preserved food	...	14
Fried fish shops	...	8

II(b) Dairies and Milk Supply :

The supervision of milk retailing and sampling is done by this department, while the licences for designated milks are issued by the County Council. All milk consumed in the district is Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised or Sterilized. No ungraded milk is sold. It is my opinion that no raw milk should be retailed and tuberculin tested milk untreated is a potential danger that could easily be avoided. No prosecutions were necessary during the year.

Sampling carried out gave the following results:

T.T. (untreated)	5 Satisfactory	3 Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	8 Satisfactory	

OTHER ARTICLES OF FOOD SURRENDERED

Tinned Meats	...	...	...	...	...	1,457 lbs.
Tinned Fruits	...	...	...	...	...	937 "
Tinned Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	796 "
Tinned Fish	...	...	...	...	...	120 "
Tinned Milk	...	...	...	...	...	145 "
Tinned Poultry	...	...	...	...	...	8 "
Tinned Soups	...	...	...	...	...	101 "
Cereals	...	...	...	...	...	131 "
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	173 "
Fats	...	...	...	...	...	787 "
Preserves	...	...	...	...	...	30 "
Total						4,685 lbs.

III. Food shops, stores and premises handling food were inspected during the year. The standards were good and no trouble was experienced with occupiers who are generally co-operative. The high standards adopted by large multiple retail shops have helped considerably to influence the overall picture.

IV. Educational Activity.

No organised scheme of lectures was undertaken as it is still considered that the greatest benefit and progress in food hygiene can be gained from individual contact with persons on the premises in which they are employed, and this is the method adopted.

V. Disposal of Condemned Foodstuffs.

Food of all kinds (other than raw meat) is disposed of by deep burying in the Corporation's tip at Overend Quarry. Meat and meat products are collected from the slaughterhouses and processed for industrial purposes in another district.

VI. No large stocks were examined during the year.

VII. Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations.

The local manufacture of ice cream has been declining over the years and only one person is now engaged in this. All other ice cream is imported into the district, is manufactured by nationally known firms and achieves a safe and high standard. Numerous travelling vans operate in the district and these were satisfactory.

VIII. Food Hygiene Regulations 1960.

While no planned total survey was possible a large number of visits were made to premises during the year. Visits to food premises are made for many reasons and the opportunity this gives is valuable. The standards generally are high.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION

The Central Slaughterhouse at Pottery Road owned and occupied by the Northwest Wholesale Meat Company, and the privately owned Hensingham Slaughterhouse, continued in full operation during the year. The kill in the Pottery Road premises is large and a substantial portion is exported to other districts.

All animals slaughtered were inspected and this service necessitated the attendance full time of one inspector. Sunday slaughtering was again carried out and this constant seven day week is an unnecessary strain on the service. Informal approaches to the management to abolish Sunday slaughtering at Pottery Road have not met with any success and it is felt that the control of slaughtering hours would be a benefit to all concerned and to the premises.

The standards were maintained and the healthier animals slaughtered (compared with a few years ago) has again resulted in a smaller amount of condemnations.

The following table shows the number of carcasses inspected and condemned:—

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excluding Cows			Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	5,490	1,408	225	35,118	6 488	—
Number inspected	5,490	1,408	225	35,118	6,488	—
All Diseases except						
Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcasses condemned	6	12	7	49	11	—
Carcasses of which some						
part was condemned	1,091	—	—	859	57	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis and Cystercerci	16.07		3.11	2.59	1.04	—
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis.						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	7	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	—	7	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total Weight of Meat Condemned : 14 tons, 14 cwts., 45 lbs.

WATER SUPPLY

The entire water supply for the district is under the control of the South Cumberland Water Board.

I. Water is gravity fed from Ennerdale Lake through the treatment house situated near the intake point and flows to the pumping station at Summergrove, from whence it is pumped to several reservoirs for distribution. All reservoirs are closed types save the one situated at Scragill, Whitehaven.

II. The water is treated at the treatment house for hardness rectification and chlorination dosage. Bacteriological examinations were taken at regular intervals and results are shown in the Appendix to this report. The water is upland surface water and is naturally soft.

III. There is no evidence of plumbo-solvency.

IV. The gathering grounds are free from contamination by house drainage or other undesirable matter, the few farms situated on the western side of the lake have suitable treatment works for drainage and a single hotel has a modern sewage disposal plant.

V. The number of dwellinghouses supplied with water was 8,074 and the population 27,130.

Sewerage : The district is fully sewered except for the village of Sandwith and the entire sewage is discharged untreated to the sea on an unattractive part of the coast which is heavily polluted and fortunately little frequented. No change has taken place in the system of sewage disposal since it was introduced.

SECTION C.

MISCELLANEOUS

I. Factories Act, 1937-59.

A table is appended showing factories in the district and inspections carried out.

II. Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

There are no premises licensed for the manufacture of filling materials.

III. Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Three premises are registered for the sale of pets, the trade being principally in gold fish and cage birds. The premises were satisfactory and no infringements took place.

IV. Offensive Trades.

There are only two premises registered for the carrying on of offensive trades and only one of these, a rag and bone dealer, is operated. The business was conducted satisfactorily.

V. Rodent Control.

No major infestation by rats or mice occurred during the year. All cases discovered following complaints or routine inspections were very small infestations in dwellinghouses or gardens. Sewers and refuse tips were treated regularly with Warfarin baits and the rat population is satisfactorily small.

A nominal charge for service and materials is made for business premises treated but dwellinghouses are given treatment gratis. The system works well but propagates the legend that any rats or mice on any premises are the responsibility of the Local Authority.

VI. Smoke Abatement and Atmospheric Pollution.

There is little to report on progress on smoke abatement during the year. Domestic smoke, much reduced in recent years by changing domestic habits and the dilution of housing, is yet still the greatest factor in this class of pollution. The trend towards gas and electric cooking and heating continues to improve the position and this trend is expected to continue.

The town is fortunate in having few sources of industrial smoke pollution remaining following steps taken in recent years, but emissions still occur from steamers preparing for sea and occasionally from coal fired cranes using vertical boilers. This problem however shows signs of improvement and must not be regarded as serious in the overall position.

Pollution of the atmosphere from causes other than smoke is due solely to the operation of a large and expanding chemical industry. Here the problems posed are technically complex and of some magnitude. Every effort is made by the firm concerned to co-operate with this department and with the Acid and Alkali inspectorate to keep emissions down to a tolerable level and considerable progress has been made towards this end. Continued expansion, however, brings new problems which cannot always be foreseen, but which are usually controllable.

VII. Collection and Disposal of Refuse.

This service is undertaken by the Borough Surveyor's Department. All refuse is disposed of by tipping into a large disused quarry on the outskirts of the district. The system of emptying the contents of galvanised dustbins into open skeps and thence into cleansing vehicles has prevailed for a great number of years and was a constant reminder of the complete lack of progress in this aspect of environmental health practice. Irrespective of the type of vehicle and bin used the method had nothing to commend it. It is therefore gratifying to report that some areas of the district are now served by the paper sack system and this is proving very satisfactory.

VIII. Disinfections and Verminous Premises.

Apart from seasonal trouble with housefly this problem is very much reduced due to a greater awareness of occupiers, to improved housing standards and to the use of modern insecticides. Only three cases of bed bug were discovered during the year: occasional treatment for ants and cockroaches was necessary.

IX. Public Swimming Baths.

The Public Baths owned and managed by the local authority continued to be well patronised during the year. Chlorinated water is drawn from the town mains and a continuous circulation is maintained through sand filters. The water is treated with a suitable chlorine dosage. Bacteriological sampling was carried out regularly and the water proved very satisfactory.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR A. BELDON,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

APPENDIX

WATER ANALYSIS

Date	Before or After Chlorination	Number of Organisms per ml. on Nutrient Agar after 48 hrs at 37 °C.	After 3 days at 20/22 °C.	Probable number of coliform organisms per 100 mls.	Clostridium Welchii per 50 mls.	Remarks
15.1.66	After	9	11	0	0	Satisfactory
14.2.66	"	38	114	0	0	Satisfactory
14.3.66	"	8	16	1	0	Indication of insufficient chlorination
26.4.66	"	4	18	0	0	Satisfactory
16.5.66	"	Uncountable	Uncountable	0	0	Satisfactory
21.6.66	"	2	Uncountable	0	0	Residual chlorine not circulating in the mains
21.7.66	"	60	4	6	0	Not very satisfactory. Coliform organisms of non-faecal type at 6 per 100 mls. undesirable.
30.8.66	"	Uncountable	Uncountable	0	0	Satisfactory
4.10.66	"	7	5	0	0	Satisfactory
24.10.66	"	3	3	0	0	Satisfactory
28.11.66	"	1	15	0	0	Satisfactory
28.12.66	"	1	Negligible	0	0	Satisfactory

SWIMMING BATHS WATER ANALYSIS

Date	Before or After Chlorination	Number of Organisms		Probable number		Clostridium Welchii	Remarks
		per ml. on Nutrient Agar after 48 hrs at 37 °C.	After 3 days at 20/22 °C.	of coliform organisms per 100 m's.			
15.1.66	After	1	1	0	0		Satisfactory
14.2.66	"	72	Approx. 2,600	0	0		Satisfactory
14.3.66	"	Uncountable	Uncountable	0	0		Satisfactory
26.4.66	"	9	139	0	0		Satisfactory
16.5.66	"	Uncountable	Uncountable	0	0		Satisfactory
21.6.66	"	0	14	0	0		Satisfactory
21.7.66	"	368	53	0	0		Satisfactory
30.8.66	"	Uncountable	Uncountable	0	0		Satisfactory
4.10.66	"	20	7	0	0		Satisfactory
28.11.66	"	6	27	0	0		Satisfactory

Public Analyst's Laboratory,
Flag Lane,
WARRINGTON.
10th January, 1967.

To : A. A. Beldon, Esq.,
Chief Public Health Inspector,
53 Duke Street,
WHITEHAVEN.

REPORT upon the analysis of one sample of water received on
23rd December, 1966.

Sample Marked : Ennerdale Lake. Near Intake. Before
Treatment.

ANALYSIS.

Appearance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Clear and Colourless
Odour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil
Reaction pH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.8
								parts per million
Total solids	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Nitrogen as free and saline ammonia					...	...	...	0.00
Nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia	...				...	...	...	0.02
Nitrogen as nitrites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil
Nitrogen as nitrates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00
Chlorides as Cl	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.0
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.4
Total hardness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.0
Temporary hardness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.0
Permanent hardness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.0
Alkalinity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.0
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil
Potassium as K	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Anionic synthetic detergents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Manganese as Mn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Cyanides and thiocyanates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Poisonous metals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil

Opinion : The chemical analysis of this water indicates a low
degree of organic contamination. The water is acid
and will have corrosive properties.

for RUDDOCK & SHERRATT.

Signed : J. Graham Sherratt.

**Annual Report of the
Medical Officer of Health
in respect of the Year 1966
for the
Borough of Whitehaven
in the
County of Cumberland**

**Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961**

PART 1 OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	No. on Register	Number of Inspection tations	Number of Written notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	9	52	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	94	79	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) ...	16	16	—	—
Total	119	147	—	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

		Number of cases in which Defects were found			number of cases in which prose- cutions were in- stituted
Particulars	Found	Reme- died	In- spectors	In- spectors	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) —	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) —	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective 3	3	3	—	—	—
(c) Not separates for sexes —	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out Work) —	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	3	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of Out- Workers in August list required by Section 110(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prose- cutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prose- cution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wear (Making apparel, etc)	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and washing Household linen	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings	2	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plating	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and brass articles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and Steel cables and chains	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and Steel anchors and grapnels	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart gear	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets	—	—	—	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of Out- Workers in August list required by Section 110(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prose- cutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prose- cution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Tents	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet and tennis balls	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper bags	—	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding etc., of buttons, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates and sweetmeats	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosagues, Christmas stockings, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	—	—	—	—	—

— Printed by —
George Todd & Son
— Whitehaven —